JAY COOKE BANKRUPTCY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE

A DISTORY OF THE HOUSE FROM JAY COOKE HIM SELF-LETTERS FROM THE OTHER PARTNERS. THE RECEIVER'S REPORT. IPROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 .- On the 26th of last November, Judge Cadwalader of the U. S. District Court, made an order in the Jay Cooke Bankruptcy case, beginning:

Certain creditors asking the appointment of a receiver and the bankrupts assenting thereto, it is considered that by reason of the delay of the original petitioning creditors to proscente their applications, and by reason of the intervening writing of Oct. 1, 1873 [the Jay Cooke plan of settlement appointing G. A. Kollins, trustee], uch appointment is proper and necessary. Therefore Edwin M. Lewis of the City of Philadelphia | President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank] is appointed receiver of the estate of the bankrupts. . . . He is to account weekly to the Register for all moneys received, until the assignee is ap-pointed. . . If the bankrupts have at any time made any conveyance, transfer, payment, or appropria tion otherwise than in the regular course of business,

for valuable consideration or in family expenses, the receiver will, through the Register, report the same. Judge Cadwalader, in an order, made recently refers as follows to the final clause quoted above from

the order appointing a Receiver:

This part of the disclosure of a bankrupt is not required in the original schedules mentioned in the thirteenth and forty-second sections of the Bankrupt law, and is not ordinarily made until a later stage of the proceedings. In this case, however, there had been unusual delay in the early proceedings. This reason and one rendered necessary the extraordinary measure of appointing a receiver, and caused also the insertion in his appointment of the above provision to answer an ordinary purpose. * * The receiver's first report under it is composed of unsworn statements in the form of letters from seven of the bankrupts, the receiver adding that the answer of the other one had en delivered and then withdrawn and a second answer made and in turn withdrawn, and the received would endeavor to procure one and send it without delay. This gentleman (Patt Cooke) might have been allowed to make any necessary and proper amendation and supplementary statements, but he ought not to have been permitted to withdraw any paper which had ed Whatever was withdrawn will there fore be produced whenever called for. An unsworn statement in the form of a letter, dated as long ago as Dec. 15, is this afternoon reported by the receiver.

The Judge then refers these eight statements or letters to the creditors and assignee to be appointed. He also says, in answer to the suggestion of the Register, that the time covered by these letters should have extended back to such a period anterior to membership in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. as would completely cover every reasonable question of diminution of capital or diminution of means otherwise available.

In the unlimited form in which the question was asked it is a very simple kind which every debtor should in a time of misfortune be glad of having an opportunity to answer in the usual unqualified manner. Unless for some special reason which I do not anticipate, the answers ought, in the present case, to be in this form.

The Judge then makes further criticisms as to the character of these answers, and directs the register to make further inquiries. The first of the Statements, or "letters," as Judge Cadwalader calls them, is that of Jay Cooke himself, and gives the following important history of his firm and its affairs:

I entered into copartnership with Win. G. Moorhead on the 1st of January, 1861, under the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. I considered myself worth at the time about \$150,000, at the lowest depressed prices which all know were then prevalent. I believe Mr. Moorhead to have been worth at that time fully double that sum, and probably nearer a half a million. Neither of us had a very large amount in actual cash, but we had lands, bonds, and stock, which fairly represented these values. A few months after opening our banking house, and up to that time doing but a moderate, snug business, we became one of the agents of the State of Pennsylvania for the negotiation of their \$3,000,000 loan. We had the satisfaction of saving the State at least half a million dollars in that negotiation, and of raising, by that means, the credit of the General Government also, as both the State and Government finances at that time were at a very low ebb. This success gave us a very prominent position, as all the payments to the State were made through us. The operation also attracted the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and we were appointed sole agents in Philadelphia under the law for the negotiation of the first 7.30 issue. We had previously negotiated for the Government several smaller amounts without commis sion or agency, in common with other citizens. We were so successful in these efforts that the Government placed in our hands finally the great 5.20 loan, amountbrief period. Other leans were also negotiated by us from time to time, the largest of which was that of the 7.30 loan, \$839,000,000, and latterly \$200,000,000 of the new funded 5 per cent loan, together with the participation in the recent Syndicate, which has negotiated about

During this long period the collateral business through the prestige we had gained by our Governmental con-nections, had brought us in an immense and profitable business. I think it right, however, to state that the mere commissions and emoluments received from the Government from time to time have been, I think, fully returned to the same in various forms of taxation upon the said profits, or upon those greater profits which accrued from our general business, so that we feel that we can justly say that our connection with the Government, except from the collateral benefits, has been of

wery little advantage pecuniarity.

Shortly after the commencement of the war we estab lished a branch in Washington, and Jan. 1, 1866, we established a branch in New-York. On Jau. 1, 1871, we took an interest in a house in London. The present firm was formed Jan. 1, 1871, with an entirely new adjustment of partners and interests. Our profits up to Jan. 1, 1868, which had been divided among the partners, had been large. In one year I recollect my dividend was nearly \$700,000. I believe during no year were they less than \$350,000 on the average during that period. At that time I considered myself worth over \$2,000,000 beyond all possible contin-gencies, and owed nothing but small current housekeeping bills which were always paid on presenta-During the period I have spoken of there was no fixed capital in the firm beyond the undivided Profit and Loss account, but when the firm needed funds beyond that at any time for any special purpose, the individual members of the firm were ready to furnish their portion of each or securities for any such purpose, and the firm at all times had assets more than sufficient to cover its

Believing myself worth, at that time, above all po sible liabilities, over \$2,000,000. I did give, about the 1st of January, 1868, to my eldest son, Jay Cooke, jr., a short time prior to his marriage (he was not then a member of the firm, but became so on the 1st of January, 1871), sundry stocks and bonds, my individual property, and which I had realized from my individual income, to the nominal amount of \$50,000, al-though probably not worth more than \$30,000. The details of these items I cannot now give from memory. If I can find any data from which I can give them I will do so. My son informs me that he has since returned to the firm most of these assets in reason of being a partner, and giving up a. he possesses. During the year 1868, our business still continued prosperous, as it had before, and my own private estate was increased by my dividends from the firm.

liabilities. Its liabilities were merely such as necessa-

rily accrued in the course of banking business.

On the 22d of April, 1869, my daughter Laura was married, and, in pursuance of my general plan to make a moderate provision for my children, I deeded to her property consisting of about eight acres, house, &c., being a small fraction of my estate at Chelton Hills. I also gave to her a mortgage of \$13,000 made by Barton H. Jenka on some coal property, which mortgage I had had for a bundle of the year 1872, a small property owned by me in Sandusky, and which I had owned for a number of years, and which had cost me \$5,000. My reason for giving her this additional property at this time was her relinquishing to another daughter a small house which I had been building for her residence, and my other daughter, Sallie, receiving the same on the occasion of her marriage, in September, 1871. Attached to this house, the contract price of which was \$5,000, with a stable, was about seven or eight acres, a part of the old estate at Chelton Hills. In anticipation of this youngest daughter's marriage-[a small provision for her is here referred to, and the sentence concludes |- in fact, all of these provisions have been made out of my outside individual property.

year, for whom I had made some slight prevision, not

anticipating any such erisis as has occurred. I propo on his becoming 21 years of age to make his amount equal to the other children's. In the mean time, as I and small and detatched items of stocks, &c., I made provision for him to that extent. The sum total of these items would probable be worth in all \$15.000. These, with the exception of possibly some \$10,000 to various parties, all prior to January, 1870, are the sum total, to the best of my knowledge and benef, of the donations or

gifts which you inquire about Of course I have made charitable donations at different periods of which I have kept no record, and which I presume are not intended to be inquired about by you. At the several times at which I made these settlen upon my children, I regarded myself worth at least

Eight days later Mr. G. Moorhead, the second member of the firm, addressed a similar letter to the receiver, in which he says that about the first of the year 1860 he regarded himself worth about \$500,000, the greater part in first-class interest-paying bonds. He owed nothing but current expenses, his income being about \$20,000 a year. He then settled upon his wife property in Montgomery County, Penn., and his city house in Broad-st., Philadelphia, together valued at \$80,000. He entered into business with Jay Cooke, Mr. Cooke receiving two-thirds of the profits, Mr. Moorhead not giving his personal attention to business. Mr. Moorhead was then President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and continued so till November, 1864, and since that time has attended to his private business. He sold the Broad-st, property of his wife, and put the proceeds in the "Butler House," in Walnut above Sixteenthst., spending besides on it about \$56,000. This house had been regarded as his wife's, though no regular deed was made of it to her. His wife died in 1868, and the property reverted to Mr. Moorhead. His

letter continues: The business of Jay Cooke & Co. had been very prosperons, and my own earnings, together with my private business, had been large. My estate had increased from my private business at least half a million, and my profits with the firm had fully realized half a million more. During all this period I had lived upon the inome of my private estate, and the profits which I had nade in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. were left in the firm, in addition to which I made constant deposits there from my personal income. On the first day of June, 1869. I was married to my present wife, and settled on her securities amounting to \$100,000, and also \$27,000 to be divided be-tween her two daughters. On the 27th of April preceding, in view of my approaching marriage, I settled on my two children \$100,000 each. • • • At this date my private personal estate amounted to \$1,227,000, exclusive of my real estate, and exclusive of all interest in Jay Cooke & Co. . . The assets set out in my schedule were all the results of my private business, and no part of them derived from Jay Cooke & Co. My Walnut-st. property, Montgomery County property, and lands in the West were worth from \$200,000 to \$300,000. At the date of these settlements I believed myself to have been worth upwards of two million dollars, independent of every interest in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. On the 25th of December, 1871, I settled upon my present wife the house and lot on the south-east corner of Thirty-ninth and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia, which cost about \$150,000 (\$140,000 of which were derived from the properties theretofore settled on my first wife.) * * I traded my country home, Rockwood, for lots in Philadelphia, realizing \$47,500.

Mr. Moorhead concluded with saying that when these settlements were made he felt he was amply able to make them, without question in law or in

J. C. Fahnestock says, that on Jan. 22, 1869, he conveyed through Philip W. Holmes to his wife the rouse and lot No. 292 Madison-ave., New-York city, and also on the same day the furniture and appurtinances. About March 19, 1872, he bought and gave to his wife \$100,000 of Teu-forties, which are now in her name. He thinks it proper to add that he bought the house referred to in 1866 with money acquired before the establishment of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and at the time of purchase and transfer of the bonds he had a cash balance of \$140,000 in addition to more than \$300,000 accumulated profits in the house of Jay Cooke & Co.; and furthermore owned other property to the amount of \$300,000, his debts of all kinds not exceeding \$5,000.

Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke says he invested in his residence in Georgetown \$108,000, and in Carterplace, on the opposite corner, \$50,000, purchasing them in 1865 and 1867. These properties were subsequently turned over to ereditors.

Geo. C. Thomas says with great precision that "at no time or times since I became a member of the firm have I made any conveyance, &c., to any member of my family or upon any relation," except that in the Summer of 1872 he expended \$5,000 on the property of his wife at No. 1,624 Spruce-st.

James A. Garland says that when, on the 1st of January, 1872, his share of the property in Jay Cooke & Co. was ascertained to be \$35,100 he a certificate of deposit for this amount to his wife, and on the 1st of November, 1872, he paid a mortgage for \$9,000 on property of his wife, No. 488 Lexington-ave., New-York City.

Jay Cooke, jr., says "No" to the question of the receiver, but refers to a property in Philadelphia owned by his wife, and inherited by her from her father's estate.

Pitt Cooke comes in subsequently as referred to by Judge Cadwalsder, after several withdrawals, and says that his interest in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was the smallest of any, to wit, seven per cent. Before he became a member of the firm, he was worth \$150,000 in improved real estate and western lands. He gave his son \$10,000 in Duluth City bonds at his marriage. He gave two other sons \$10,000 each. He will pass to the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. a large amount and all of his property, for which he has not received an equivalent in the small amount of profits he has received, after paying his family expenses, while a member of the

REPORT OF THE RECEIVER.

The report of the Receiver, just filed, after a

formal introduction, goes on to say : Among the assets of the above estate are bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company amounting to 6,809,900. There is no market value for any such amount of these bonds. I have been informed that sales in small quantities have been effected at about 35 cents on the dellar. From the best information I have been able to get the debts of the firm will amount to about \$11,100,000, of which about \$2,500,000 are secured by collaterals, or will be settled by claims which can be set off, thus reducing the indebted ness to be provided for to the sum of about \$8,600,000. I believe that it would be to the interest of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. to settle any of the debts for which the ereditors are willing to accept bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at 85 cents on the dollar, Jay Cooke & Co. owe to the First National Bank, Wash-

ington, about \$800,000. The First National Bank of Wash ington owes to various banks in different parts of the country about \$850,000, in sums varying from \$300 to \$3,500 each. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co., in the month of October, made a proposition to the creditor banks above mentioned for the purchase of their claims against the First National Bank at the rate of 50 cents in cash and 50 cents in the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at 85 cents on the dollar, with the understanding on the part of Jay Cooke & Co. that the cash dividend from the bank would furnish the 50 cents cash, and they could pay to the First National Bank of Washington an amount of Northern Pacific bonds which, at 85 cents on the dollar, would be equal to the other 5 cente, and that the bank would receive these bonds in settlement of that much of the debt of Jay Cooke & Co., at the same rate.

In order to induce the banks, about 600 in number, to assent to this arrangement, agents were employed by Jay Cooke & Co. to act under the direction of Henry D. Cooke, jr., for the purpose of visiting the banks and procuring their consent to the arrangement. About \$3,400 was spent in this way. About 150 banks have signed agreements accepting the proposition, and about to more have signified their willingness to accept, if they could be assured of the arrangement being carried into effect. The assent of the remaining banks cannot be obtained without being visited by agents compe tent to explain the transaction.

It appears to me to be manifestly to the interest of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., and of their creditors, that this arrangement should be carried into effect if pos sible, and its success thus far warrants the belief that

for that amount, if required, in order to pay the debt of the Pirst National Bank. The exclusive of the debt of Jay Cooke & Co., will fall shore of paying the debts of the bank some \$350,000. By the proposed arrangement, this \$350,000 will be paid in Northern Pacific bonds, and thus the liability on the stock will be avoided. EDWIN M. LEWIS, Receiver. To this is appended the following recommendation

of the Register in Bankruptey: I have considered the annexed application of the rethoroughly satisfied that by no possibility will the inte

ceiver, who has stated in addition thereto that he is rests of the creditors of the estate (other than those of the First National Bank) be prejudiced, or the said First National Bank receive any preference in the distribu tion of the estate by the arrangement proposed, and I would recommend, subject to these conditions, the responsibility of complyance. . J. Mason, Register.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

AMENDMENTS IN THE TARIFF AND INTERNAL REV ENUE LAWS PROPOSED BY THE WINE AND SPIRIT

DEALERS' COUNCIL. The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society was held at their cooms, No. 35 Beaver-st., at 2 p. m. yesterday, Charle Bellows in the chair. Wm. L. Piees of the Committee on Legislation made a long report, favoring a change in the revenue laws in important sparticulars, and setting forth the steps which had been taken by the Committee with a view to securing the amendments. The report claims that the present system of restamping packages after they have left the distiller's hands, does not accomplish the spurposes of the law nor prevent fraud, and suggests that accounts be kept by dealers and rectiflers of all spirits received and sold each day accurately describing the stamps on each package when received. An examination of the books and stock of a dealer at any time by the revenue officers would show fraud, if any existed. This would save great expense to the Government. The wholesale and retail licenses should be combined into one of \$250; this would yield more revenue to the Government and be more satisfactory to the dealers. The report also favors a specific duty instead of an ad valorem duty on imported wines and spirits. The report was received by the Conneil and its suggestions were embodied in resolutions offered by Mr. Engs that the President, in the name of the Society, should communicate with a member of Congress, desiring him to present the following to the House:

Resolved. That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to consider the feasibility of changing the present mode of imposing duties upon wine, viz., mixed specific and ad valorem, which, while simplifying, the collection of said duties, will increase the revenue; and also to consider the feasibility of so changing the present tax upon spirits as to dispense with certain processes of stamping now required, which, while whally present tax upon spirits as to dispense of stamping now required, which, while wholly unproductive of additional revenue, are of very great hinderance to legitimate trade.

Charles Bellows, President of the Council, read the following carefully-prepared suggestions for proposed changes in the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws :

1. That the long established custom of adding a commission of 21 per cent to the foreign cost be discon-tinued from all future invoices, and that shipping charges, when not directly incorporated in said in 2. That in future gauges for liquidation of the total actual contents of the package or packages be ascet tained from which an allowance of 2½ gallons per 100, o pro rata, be deducted in making up for withdrawal of

export.

3. That all merchandise paying duty under the Tariff be exempt and free under the Internal Revenue act.

4. That in the event of an invoice being entered either for consumption or warehousing, wherein the articles so offered are at variance as to their cost with the then market value alone, no discrimination be made by selecting certain portions which exceed 10 per cent (entiting to penalty) to the exclusion of these of a lesser valuation, whereby the average of the invoice would show that the undervaluation was less than 10 per cent on the whole.

tended fraud on the part of the importer, and believes that the proposed entry be at an undervaluation, the said importer be relieved of the goods at cost and 10 per cent. 5. That in case the Government has suspicion of in-

per cent.
6. That all duties be specific, fand that lease goods be 6. That all duties be specific, fand that case goods be assessed on scutial quantity, except on sparkling wines.

7. That in future importations of brandles, the smallest package should be that capable of containing 29 injud salions; for gin, it shall be capable of holding 40 galions; for rum, 40 galions; for whisky, 20 galions; for arrack, 20 galions.

8. That the limitation of time in which goods may remain in bond be continued three years; but that no other duty be collected within that period than that assessed upon entering.

9. That liquidations once made and approved by the importer be final, after bonding, upon each party.

10. Encouragement should be extended to exportation as the means of increasing importations.

11. There should be a more immediate return of excess paid on deposit.

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12. Whereas, The Government and the informer against the merchant (if the merchant be found guilty) are entitled to their share of the penalty; therefore, the Government and the informer should be liable to the merchant if he be declared innocent; and no complaint should be entertained from any but a responsible source, unless the Government be wholly liable for all damages, principal, interest, and costs.

In reference to the Internal Revenue law: 1. Where Reense has been obtained for the purpose of conducting a certain calling, the same should be continued for the unexpired portion of the year to any member of such firm, expired portion of the year to any member of such firm, expired portion of the year to any member of such firm, expired portion of the year to any member of such firm, expired portion of the year to any member of such firm, expired portion of the year gamed. 2. Domestic spirits should be entitled to like privileges of bond for three years, and should be free of the payment of tax.

3. A clear definition should be obtained for the term rectification. 4. That the requirement of painted signs designing the dealer as a wholesale dealer, rectifier, should be dispensed with. 5. That the Government and informer should be liable to the same responsibility as in the case of imported liquors. as in the case of imported liquors.

The suggestions were referred to the Committee on Legislation.

STOLEN BONDS OF BROOKLYN TRACED. The rumor that another bond robbery had been discovered in the Controller's office, Brooklyn, was fully explained yesterday. The rumor arose from the fact that the amount stolen by Kessler has been ascertained to amount to \$18,000, instead of \$6,000, the thief having taken 12 Park coupon bonds of \$1,000 each. Of this number, three have been traced to innocent holders and recovered, 12 have been anonymously returned by mail from Albany, and the other three bonds are all that are still missing. Should they continue to be unaccounted for, the city will lose nothing, but rather be the gainer in the sun of \$1,000, as the fugilitive Keasler's surction have been compelled to forfeit their \$5,000 bond. Of the twelve coupons, six were presented for payment at the Nassau National Bank by Mr. Mathias Frank, residing in Wythe-ave., E. D. As it was instantly discovered from the numbers on the coupons that they belonged to stolen honds, the man was detained and taken to the Controller's office, where he was questioned as to where he got the coupons. He said that they were sent to him by some obscure friend, and that he did not know where the bonds were. He was told that if the bends were not speedily produced, he would be prosecuted, and it is said that measures were taken to prevent his escape. Two or three days afterwards, on Thursday last, the Controller received an curviope, postmarked Albany, containing twelve bonds, but unaccompanied by any explanation whatever. Two months ago, the Mayor, Auditor, and Finance Commutes of the Board of Aldermen, examined the bond accounts of the Controller's office from Nov. II, 1872, and, with the exception of the six bonds stolen by Kessler, reported everything correct. In the Controller's office, where coupon bonds are exchanged for registered bonds, it is the custom to burn the former. Instead of destreying them, however, Kessler had marked them as having been canceled altered the numbers in the book to correspond therewith, and appropriated them to his own all that are still missing. Should they continue to be

A BENEFIT INTENDED.

The late Thaddeus W. Meighan, -well known among journalists in this city, -left a widow and eight children in a destitute condition. The statement is a painful one to make, but the fact is still more distressing. It has been observed by members of the news-paper profession and of the stage, and a combined effort in aid of this bereaved and afflicted family will result, in aid of this bereaved and afflicted family will result, on the 21st inst., in a father remarkable dramatic performance at the Union Square Theater. Mr. Shook has given the use of the house, and his Company has volunteered its services. The Vokes Family, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Mackay, and many other volunteer performers will also appear. It has often been seen and said that the certainty of a fine entertainment will count much more than the claim of a charitable object. Upon the present occasion the certainty of a fine entertainment is obvious. It is hoped that the result will be a substantial benefit to the forlors wife and children of a worker abruptly summened from his labor in their behalf.

A PEITY MODE OF CHEATING.

A new and ingenious methods of cheating is being practiced by a man who represents himself as an agent of H. B. Douglass & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in thermometers, barometers, and nautical instruments at No. 17 John-st. He offers to leave in the counting room or office of the person on whom he calls a thermometer worth \$10 or \$12, on the payment of 50 cents, and on condition that the business cards of the above and other firms are placed conspicuously on the thermometer. He collects & Condeparts, and never returns with the thermometer inquiry shows that there is no such firm as H. B. Douglass & Co. & Condeparts, and never returns with the thermometer. Inquiry shows that there is no such firm as H. B. Douglass & Co. & No. 17 John-st. A number of down-town merchants and others have been cheated in this manner.

THE GREELEY MEMORIAL ALBUM.

The presentation of the illuminated memo rial album to the family of Horace Greeley, as the gift of the city, will take place at 3 p. m. to-day, at the resiwith proper exertion it can be accomplished. [The redence concludes]—in fact, all of those provisions have
been made out of my outside individual property.

I have one other child, Harry, who is now in his 17th.

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The property outside individual property.

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First National Bank, upon which they would be liable

Of the city, win take place at 3 p. in, to-day, at the realdence of John F. Cleveland, at No. 12 Cottage-place,
where Mr. Greetey's daughters are at present easiling.

The members of the Common Council will assemble at
the City Hall about 2 p. in, and proceed to Mr. Cleveland's noise.

First National Bank, upon which they would be liable

LECTURE-ROOM THEMES.

COMETS AND METEORS. THIRD LECTURE BY PROP. R. A. PROCTOR, IN

BROOKLYN. The third lecture of the course of six on astronomy, delivered in America by Prof. Richard A. Prector, F. R.S., was given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. The subject was "Comets and Meteors." Prof. Proctor said in the course of the lecture:

of the locture:

We have in the first place the fact that comets come from outer space after traveling almost directly toward the sun for a long period of time, circled around him, and passed away again into the restims of space. There is a fact which seems to remove them from all the ordinary laws of motion; certainly all the laws presented by the planetary system. But it was precisely in that that comets first gave astronomers a proof that there was no resisting of the law of gravity. [Here was pictured on the screen the comet of 1863.] When this comet was seen it was observed to be traveling in a parabolic course, and Newton was able to say that that comet would follow such and such a course. And though this body was traveling on an orbit of an entirely different nature from any other, and continually changing day by day. Newton's prediction that he would tell precisely where the comet would go came to pass. That comet seemed to move directly toward the sun, and when within a sixth part of the sun's diameter of him circled around him and then passed away on a track almost parallel to that on which it had arrived. It had a long tail, and as it approached the sun that tail extended, according to known laws of comets, away from the sun, and was thus carried beyond the comet; but as the comet passed around the sun a long tail, 20,000,000 of miles was seen, no longer behind the comet but traveling down in front of it. Now that comet was four weeks in approaching the sun, carrying it only over 20,000,000 of miles, and yet it had all the velocity in starting miles was seen, no longer behind the comet but traveling down in front of it. Now that comet was four weeks in approaching the sun, carrying it only over 90,000,000 of miles, and yet it had all the velocity in starting with which it had arrived, but in less than four days that wondrous tail 90,000,000 miles long was thrown out in front of the body. There is a fact which shows us that, in dealing with the tail of a comet and its appearances, we have to realize a force mecomparably greater than gravily; for gravity brought that comet a distance of 90,000,000 miles in four weeks, while the repulsive power of the sun threw out its tail in four days. That comet came so close to the sun that it was exposed to a heat 25,000 times greater than that to which the earth is subjected, a heat which would nonly melt all material here, but convert it into vapor.

The lecturer spoke of the comet of 1680, showing how a distinguished astronomer predicted that it would reappear in 1759, and as the years went on, and the astronomer died, others were enabled to predict still more closely, until the very month had been designated, and the comet actually appeared at the time predicted.

Another planet was seized in its course by Jupiter, and since then had gone nobody knew where. It had passed through Jupiter's satellites without disturbing them, thus showing that the comet was mere vapor. The comet of 1885 traveled on the shortest period of any comet, and one peculiar circumstance in regard to it was that it was getting closer and closer to the sun, and apparently retarded by some matter occupying space. The earth, too, though retarded by resistance, was being them fail on the sun. The planet of 1826 was gravely watched, because its path would cross the earth's orb. In 1711, when it was feared that the comet would coliide with the earth tickets purporting to be reserved seats in Paris were sold. In 1832

hastened by the pull of the sun, and would in the course of time fail on the sun. The planet of 1:26 was gravely watched, because its path would cross the earth's orb. In 171, when it was feared that the comet would collide with the earth tickets purporting to be reserved seats in Paris were sold. In 1832 people were not so frightened, but nothing surprising in regard to that comet was known until 1816, when that same comet was found in America to be divided into two parts, while in Germany it was noticed to be single. Donati's Comet, seen in 1858, had a plume and straight fail. The lecturer then gave his reasons for the straight and curved appearances of the tails, and briefly alluded to the phenomenon of six-tailed comets, which in reality had only three tails. Halley's Camet had envelope formed around it in course of time, and a third envelope had just formed when the comet, as seen in America, appeared to have three tails, as if each envelope were the material for a tail. Those comets were not merely length and breadth, but had thickness also.

The locturer explained the appearances of the envelopes on charts of Donati's comet, and referred to Prof. Tyndail's experiment with a tube, showing the formation of comets' tails. He then passed on to the meteors, and showed why it was that the earth encountered them in November and August, described their course through the heavens, and mentioned the prediction of Prof. Newton of Yale College, fully realized, that meteors would be seen in November, 1805. The period in which they travel on their course was next discussed, the theories of Herschel and Newton were explained, and the process by which astronomers, and notably Prof. Adams, arrived at the conclusion that it was 33 years. The next branch of the lecture was the interesting fact of the connection noticed between comets and meteors, the discovery that meteors foliow in the train of comets, and the confirmation of this by Alexander Herschel's calculation beforehmand that when the comet is such an immense numbe

PUBLIC LIFE.

A LECTURE BY COL. J. W. FORNEY. The third of the people's course of lectures was delivered at Association Hall last evening by Col. John W. Forney of Philadelphia. His subject was "Pub-

he Life."

Public life, he said, is divided into that of government, the bar, the press, the pulpit, and the stage-including art in its several phases. A corrupt tpress, an insincere pulpit, an immoral stage are the sure ingredients and signs of a weak and hollow government. Our American nation is on its trial, and at present more than ever before. It has grown a century in a decade. It has lived through several revolutions. It has outlived a world of prejudice and bigotry; and to-day the problem of its endurance is the most interesting in human philosophy. There is an almost universal public life in this country. Our freedom and our frequent elections are incentives to a feverish longing for office or fame. Everybody takes an interest in government. Every fireside is an echo of the outside storm of party. There is no such thing as safe privacy. We see our public servants at work, as we often see the anatomy of a watch, through transparent glass. How successfully this system has worked our present prosperity proves; how it will continue to operate is a secret of the future. Perhaps there is no better way to anticipate the solution than by reference to some of the men who have molded our destinies.

Though Shakespeare makes nearly all his kings wicked or unhappy men, it has often seemed to me that there is another and a better side to the medal, and, at least in modern times, there is no position, esti mated by average experience, so filled with enjoyment as that conferred by the people or transmitted under peculiar systems of government, whether that posiuon be the throne, the Presidency, the Parliament, the Congress or the Cabinet; and I have always thought there was something like affectation in the assumption that the fortunate representative of executive power is generally borde down by the cares of State, and that the dignity of his position is best maintained by solem-

nity of speech. In my relations with public men I have invariably found the most thorough statesmanship accompanied by the simplest deportment and the most genial disposition. Mr. Jefferson has drawn a picture of the European sovereigns in 1789, in which many of them are described se idiots or fools. It marks the progress of the age as we contrast them with the present European rulers. To say that these do not enjoy their privileges would be as absurd as to deny that the previous ones abused theirs There is not a foreign cabinet in which men of learning skilled in art and science are not employed to counsel the sovereign and conduct the affairs of State. To such men, sharing the confidence of their master and vi-

the sovereign and conduct the affairs of State. To such men, sharing the confidence of their master and vibrating between the society of the court, the sessions of the Cabinet, the debates of the Assembly or the Parliamenta, there can be no higher or purer reward for public life in Europe. If eminent services in the State are surrounded with a certain amount of care, they are inevitably attended by that incomparable compensation which results from labor in a congenial field, and from wholesome harvests gathered from diligent sowing.

In Europe, king or courtier, president or parliamentarian, is, with few exceptions, a rich man; in America, with fewer exceptions, public men are generally in very moderate circumstances. Of sighteen Presidents there were only two or three who could be called rich, or who left any considerable fortunes to their posterity. An ex-President of the United States is an anomaly; custom prevents him from holding any other office, though some, like John Quincy Adams, have done so. Ordinarily he passes into private life—the object, let us hope, of veneration and respect, but as little considered as if he had passed into his grave. As we dwell upon the vast difference between public life in the old world and in the new, may we not justly claim that our public men have presented an aggregate example alike of individual integrity and individual happiness. Washington was anstere, dignified, and thoughtful; he was an eminently fortunate man, and, because fortunate, in his temperament, in his opportunities, in his incorruptibility, his wisdom, and his unselfishness; fortunate in his time and in bis death. He had his fromenta of passion and despondency, but he passed

through life like a great sun in the firmament, sometimes obscured by passing clouds, but bright and luminous to the last.

John Adams, who immediately succeeded him, a man of different mold, pronounced by some of his pest friends wain and irritable yet purs—as one of his great cotemporaries said, pure as the God who made him—roused the passions of party, and left the Government after four years' administration to spend more than twenty years in the tranquillity of his home in the bosom of a delightful family.

The frird President was singularly well equipped for public life. Thomas Jefferson was born for leadership, and he liked to lead. Literature, art, music, science, society, conversation, and statesmanship in its highest sone, were his chosen instruments. He was one of the fow men who ever lived and proved his precepts by example. He differed from Hamilton, but always like a gentleman. They were spostles of different schools of politics. Mr. Jefferson always opposed presidential leves, as unworthy of Republican government; and now let me enter my protest against this occasional mob at the White House. It is an intolerable abuse, and an unspeakable missance.

The two Virginia statesmen who succeeded Thomas Jefferson in the Presidency, James Madison and James Monroe, served peaceful terms, and no scandal attended their administrations. They were the disciples of Thomas Jefferson, types of the best men of their time thinkers, patriots, and scholars. May the time soon owned all the south shall be represented by men of equal ability and character.

John Quincy Adams was a witness of the most inter-

thinkers, patriots, and scholars. May the time soone when all the south shall be represented by men of equal ability and character.

John Quincy Adams was a witness of the most interesting scenes of the Revolution, and was capable of retaining the most accurate recollections of the men of that poriod. He presents a character at once varied and complete. Reared to statesmanship by a careful father and a gifted mother, he was a master of diplomacy. To him the Presidency was a fitting theater for his remarkable qualities, and man more enjoyed or more criticized his great advantages. He was tortunate in the father and fortunate in his som—fortunate on him who led him along the paths of fame, and unspeakably fortunate in the fact that that fame can be safely trusted in the tender care of a highly cultivated posterity.

trusted in the tender care of sussession territy.

Andrew Jackson was in all respects the exact opposite of John Quincy Adams. His school was that of this rugged Western frontier, his teachers the phoneers. Permeated by an honesty born of his early hardships. confirmed by a contempt for money because he had so often done without it, he became the embodyment of indomitable force. He rarely failed in any undertaking, and to deny that he was a happy President would be to deny the proof of his marvellous triumplis over all apposition.

opposition.

Martin Van Buren was what might be called a comfortable and complacent Executive. The pleased and
polished courtier of his age, who made of the Fresidency
a sort of Chesterfieldian interval.

Gen. Harrison's time was too brief. He was 69 when

he was elected — too old for his great responsibilities and therefore an easy prey to the hungry placemen who

and therefore an easy prey to the hungry placemen who
hunted him to death.

His term was filled out by John Tyler, a curious mixture of vanity, honesty, and ability. He was happy in
his own conceit, and had plenty of Virginia pinck. He
quarreled with the Whigs and did not concillate the
Democrats. But he thought he was right. There is
some resemblance between the cultured John Tyler and
the uncultured Andrew Johnson-both men of great
self-suffering, both honest, both quarreling with every
party, and both wrecked because of their inability to
improve their opportunities.

party, and noth wrecked because of their inability to improve their opportunities.

James K. Poik had a comparatively quiet administration, owing to the skill with which he selected his Cabinet, and the grace and dignity of his accomplished wife. Gen. Taylor reached the highest office at too great an age, and after sixteen months of worry with the politicians, died, giving away to Miliard Fillmore, who seized an early opportunity to separate himself from his party, but without making much of a reputation for himself or making many animosities.

Franklin Pierce was the sunbeam of the White House. Take him jfor all in all, I never, knew a more generous character. Without guile or selfishness or meanness, he was a true friend and a forgiving enemy.

James Euchanan was the exception to the rule of happy Presidents; he is the historical example of lost opportunities.

Abraham Lincoln was at once the saddest and the wittest of all our Presidents. From the time of his cele-

Abraham Lincoln was at once the saddest and the wit-tiest of all our Presidents. From the time of his cele-brated declaration before Independence Hall on the 22d of February, 1861, to the dark day when he fell a victim to the assessin he was followed by the shadow of death; but through all his triats he maintained a quaint philoso-phy of his own. It is humor was the silver lining to every cloud. He was the same in every presence—a simple natural original man, who impressed all by his manifest sincerity and aroused admiration and friendship by life serious candor. No man, however great, left him without feeling that he had grappled with his causi.

friendship by his serious candor. No man, however great, left him without feeling that he had grappled with his equat.

His death gave us Andrew Johnson, who deliberately threw away the richest prize. He undoubtedly thought that he was right in his course, and doubtless recurs to his administration with the full assurance that if his counsels had been followed it would have been better for the country.

I presume that nobody doubts that Gen. Grant is a happy President. He takes his own course, and follows his own counsel, and seems to think that having been called to the Presidency as a reward for his services in the field he can do precisely as he pleases, and no one doubts that he is doing so. The main questions of the day have nearly all been settled. Both parties are uniting on the same platform, and we are beginning to realize that there is such a thing as a great people prospering without a government. The whole plan of the adjustment of the war and the questions arising out of it, of our difficuncies with England, the manner in which we have survived the pame—all these events are rather the product of the admirable working of free institutions than of any party or statesmanlike sagacity.

Col. Forney continued, at some length, to speak of American statesmen who had not reached the Presidency—of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Douglas, and others, all of whom worked from a love of work, and revelled in it. He closed with a comparison of the present with the past are. If we have no statesmen is orgest as then, it is because the whole people are being leveled upward. The tall trees of the forest are no longer distinguishable because the underbrush has become a forest. He thought that the present age was no less honest than former ages.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

SESSION AT BALTIMORE-THE CAPITATION TAX ON IMMIGRANTS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13 .- The National Board of Trade met at Rialto Hall at noon to-day, Frederick Fraiey of Philadelphia in the chair. J. Hall Pleasants, President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, delivered an address of welcome, to which the President appropriately responded. The Secretary then called the roll, and about 40 delegates, representing Baltimore, Boston, New-York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Richmond, and other cities, answered to their names. The official programme of recommendations and resolutions to be considered at the meeting was then read by the Secretary. Mr. Taylor of Cincinnati moved that subjects one.

two, three, and four of the officials programme, embrace ing the reform of the currency, the restoration of specie payments, National banking, and the National banking law, be referred to a committee of nine, to be appointed by the President, the latter to be chairman of the committee, and to report on Thursday morning. After debate the motion was adopted, and the following committee was appointed :

ing committee was appointed:

Bosch Pratt of Baltimore, B. F. Nourse of Boston, A.

M. Wright of Chicago, A. Lester Taylor of Cincinnati,
W. E. Smith of Milwaukee, J. A. Stevens of New-York,
Geo. Bain of St. Louis, Heary Windsor of Philadelphia,
P. S. Marsh of Buffaio.

Subjects five, six, seven. eight, and nine, relating to

transportation, ratiroad transportation, transportation of grain in bulk, the establishment of a bureau of interof grain in bulk, the establishment of a bureau of internal improvement, and the construction of revenue laws, were severally called up and postponed. The subject of capitation taxes on immigration elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Stevens of New York thought the tax checked pauner immigration to the country, and advocated a postponement of the consideration of the subject until the arrival to-merrow of Mr. Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New-York, who, he said, had a thorough knowledge of the subject. Mr. Stevens elaimed that New-York was more interested in this question than any of her-sister cities. Mr. Davis of Cincinnati thought it was a local affair rather than a national one, and said that if New-York had laid an onerous tax on immigrants the latter could escape it by going to other cities. Mr. Crocker of Boston hoped that this Board would set its seal of condemnation on the capitation taxes. After further debate the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP SHERMAN. The following particulars of the loss of the

steamship Sherman, Capt. Thomas Haulsey, on the sta inst., near Little River, S. C., are condensed from The Wilmington (N. C.) Star: The Sherman was bound from New-York to New-Orleans, with a crew of .34 men and four passengers-a woman, her two children, and a gen tieman. At 2 a. m. on Tuesday, the 6th inst., she sprang a leak, and at 8 p. m. the leak was found to be so bad that the steamer was headed toward land. On Thurs day morning the fires were extinguished by the water and the captain ordered the anchors to be thrown out. The steamer then being 12 miles south-west of Little River Bar, assistance was obtained early Friday morning. The schooner Spray took off five of the crew, William The schooner Spray took off five of the crew, William Moan, first mate, and a portion of the cargo. The remainder of the crew and passengers and a part of the cargo were taken off by the schooner Florence. When the Spray left the steamer she was sinking at the rate of eight inches an hour in ten fathoms of water; her pumps were choked and useless. From Thesday until the Spray left the steamer none of the officers or crew, it is said, had been able to snatch a moment's rest or sleep, so busy were they in keeping the vessel affoat. The Shermani was of about 913 tons burden, and was owned in New-York by Frederick Baker.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Chief-Engineer Elijah Laws has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-Yard and ordered to the Roanoke; First Assistant Engineer Renrick from the Roanoke, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard; Sailmaker J. E. Crowell from the Sabine, and ordered to the Worcester.

The Navy Department is advised of the sailing of the United States storeship Guard from Trieste on Dec. 24, for the United States.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF JUDGE BARKER. MAYVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 13.-Judge Barket vas taken suddenly til to-day while on the bench during the progress of a trial. He was carried to his rooms at the hotel, and his wife and family physician were telegraphed for from Fredonia. Meanwhile Dr. Williams of Dunkirk is in attendance, and pronounces it a violent attack of congestion of the kidaesa.

THE DRAMA.

BOOTH'S THEATER LA FEMME DE FEU.

On Monday, at Booth's Theater, a new

drama entitled "La Femme de Feu"—translated and adapted from the French of M. Adolphe Belot, the

author of "Article 47"-was acted for the first time in

America, and Mrs. J. B. Booth made her first appear

ance here in that conspicuous professional rank which

she has attained during upward of six years of carnes

work and experience on the Boston stage. The occase

proved to be one of unusual interest and excitement The assemblage that witnessed Mrs. Booth's venture was uncommonly numerous and keenly appreciative. The theater was quite full in every part, and the represents tion was followed with close attention and with apparent sympathy and approval, through six acts of mingled entiment, strange passion, violence, and horror. Mrs Booth has not before been seen on the local stage since she acted in "Arrah-Na-Pogue"-under the name of Agnes Perry-several years ago, at Niblo's Garden. Het mastery of her talents has been greatly improved since then; and, as between the play and the actress, the success of the evening must decidedly be ascribed to Mrs. Booth's performance. She manifested emphatic force of character, a commanding and controlling poise of mind, and spontaneous skill and supple grace in the management of a handsome person animated by flery vivacity of temperament and the arder of healts The character in which she appeared is one compounded of some fine qualities and many attributes that are repulsive, and that character is displayed in a story of dubious morals and diseased spirit. If we say, indeed, that the character of its heroine, Diane Berard, is the analysis of a monster,—not less monstrous because sup posed to be endowed with the attributes of overwhelm ing beauty, burning passion, human weakness, and the capacity of pathetic suffering-we shall indicate the truth in a single statement. She marries and murders one man, in order to win another, and she is murdered at last by a third victim of her terrible fascinations That she is called the woman of fire is a significant de-scriptive fact, arising out of the perception of her lurid animal nature, and of her custom of bathing by night in the phosphorescent sea. It will readily surmised that the design of the French author was to concentrate attention on a superb feminine animal, ar rogant in her physical loveliness, power, and originality, and afflicted with mania. It is a startling figure; it is not a wholesome one. In the English adaptation much of the freedom of treatment peculiar to French usage of these outre subjects must have been shorn away. A liberal use of suggestion has, however, been made, and nough of the ardent and wicked spirit is retained to make the heroine a kind of Gallie Lucrezia Borgia, and thus a personage likely to cause dramatic effects. If dramatic effects alone be considered, the propriety of presenting such a type of character will not be questioned. If the means of such effects be regarded there are grave objections to the ex pedient. Influences other than dramatic proceed from the drama, and it is our duty to consider them. There will be another time, though, for comment on the moral and aesthetic aspects of this drama. For the moment we are content to record its prosperous production. It was set upon the stage with very exact and intelligent care and lavish luxury of furniture and fresco, and the picture of the phosphorescent sea, with which its first act terminated, copied a gorgeous phenomenon of nature with pleasing fidelity. The scenery is from the brush of Mr. Thomas A. Glessing, who paints like a poet and combines with delicate taste. The cast of parts is ap pended. The performance ended at about half-past eleven. Portions of the first two acts will doubtless be omitted-since the action lags in these acts. Miss Wells Mr. Pateman, Mr. H. P. Daly, Mr. Joseph Wheelock, and Miss Rachel Noah contributed with commendate earnestness and various skill to the general effect of the performance. It was not one of even merit; but for the first night of an untried play it was respectably smooth "The Woman of Fire" is not an individual that com mends herself to our respect, or will diffuse such to fluences as are "sweet and commendable;" but she is a dramatic personage of a lurid and distinctive kind, and she will probably client a great deal of public discussion before her career at Booth's Theater is ended. No new figure so vivid, or so wicked, has been presented here since Mr. J. B. Booth assumed the man agement of the theater. Few dramatic personalities have ever encountered our notice which-to our individual taste-are so bideous, revolting, unjustifiable, and superfluous. Unless a dramatic author were to burrow in the dangerous cells of a mad-house, or the secre places of a dissecting room, he would find it impossible to unvail a more loathsome form of diseased human nature than is this woman who loves likes a tigress and sins with the wild strength and reckless joy of a demon. That recourse should be had to such monstrous vitalities in order to vivify the drama is sure proof that in Prance at least-whence these frightful experiments exude the public appetite has been burned to satisty by all the hot flavors of diabolical sensualism. In America the scorching process is repeated at second-hand and only half in earnest—most of the persons who trifle with this fire of hell being really ignorant of what they are doing, or which way the current of their action tende It is right to add that in this adaptation of "La Femme de Feu" retributive justice is dealt upon the offender, and no effort to win sympathy with viciousness of sentiment is prominently apparent. The naked presentation of a lovely enormity-such as Sapphe might have imagined and such as Swinburne would cele brate-seems alone to have been intended, and it seems to have been thought that such presentation is defeusible because it is dramatic. We trust it is not necessary to discuss such a specious triviality of doctrine. The Raglish style of the new piece is generally flabby and sometimes ungrammatical. A prominent speech begins with the words "One can fancy themselves." There was a very dreadful massacre of the French words retained in the text, and in this the whole company participated with a noble barbaric joy. The following is the cast : Diane Berard. ... Mrs. J. B. Booth.
Mane. d'Aubier. ... Miss Bary Wells.
Marie de Rieux. Miss Bachel Noah.
Mine. de Colto. .. Miss Foster Pox.
Mine. Deschamps. Miss A. Waster.
La Capitaine des Douanes.
Mrs. H. A. Weaver. THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of the New-York Bar Association was held last evening at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-st., William M. Evarts in the chair. There was a large attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—William M. Evarts. Vice-Presidents—Samuel J. Tilden, Charles W. Sanford, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Joshus M. Van Cott, Stephen P.

Nash.
Corresponding Secretary—William Allen Butler.
Recording Secretary—Augustus B. MacDonough.
Treasurer—Edward Mitchell.
Executive Committee—Charles Tracy, Benjamin K.
Phelps Andrew Boardman, Henry H. Anderson, Francis
L. Stetson.

L. Steteon. Committee on Admissions—Henry E. Howland, Martia L. Townsend, Henry D. Sedgwick, William R. Darling, Hamilton Odell, Oliver P. Buel, Cadwalader E. Ogden, Stephen H. Olin (one to fill a vacancy).

J. Lafin Kellogg, James A. Hudson, and William D. Shipman were admitted to membership. The question of the selection of a more suitable building for the meetings of the Association was discussed, and finally referred to the Building Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The Library Committee reperied that the number of volumes on hand was 6,767, of which 4,504 were purchased and 2,242 donated. The additions made during the year were 712 volumes. The expenses of the library to Jan. 1, 1873, were \$19,254 81, and during the year \$3,142 21. There is at present to the eredit of the fund \$678 66. They report that the Irish Reports are complete, and the English nearly so; and that the Scotch and Canadian Reports are deficient.

The Treasurer reports to the credit of the general fund \$12,06 52, and to the library fund \$678 56. The Association now numbers 630 members, and has an income of \$25,000 a year. After the adjournment, the members and there is a collation.

SEQUEL TO THE HARDIN WILL CASE. Robert Walker has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Elizabeth Walker, otherwise called Elizabeth Hardin, to annul a marriage between the defendant and George Hardin, deceased, on the ground that defendant had a husband (the plaintiff)

living at the time. An order was made herein yesterday. allowing the defendant until Jan. 17, 1874, to answer the complaint, and the other order previously made, allowcomplaint, and the other order previously made, allow-ing further time to demur, was declared vacated. It appears from the affidavits upon which yesterday's order is based that the defendant, Etizabeth Walker, alias Etizabeth Hardin, suddenly quitted her residence. No. 69 East Fifty-ninth-st., and remained in concea-ment, when she learned that a deputy shoriff wanted to serve upon her a copy of the summons in this suit.

THE NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION. The 21st annual meeting of the New-York State Military Association will be held at Albany on the 27th and 28th of this month, when measures will be pro posed to increase the efficiency of the organization and to make its deliberations practical in their results. The annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 28th, by the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, Captain Fifth Brigade Staff of the National fourty of the State, after which the Association will be entertained by Adjutant-General Rathbone, at his resi-